2.4.5 2020 Residential Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type (Million Metric Tons) (1)

	Natural	Petroleum								
	Gas	Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total	Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
Space Heating (4)	203.1	47.3		14.9	6.1	68.3	0.8	71.7	344.0	26.0%
Space Cooling	0.0							164.2	164.2	12.4%
Water Heating	61.0	6.0		2.9		9.0		76.4	146.4	11.1%
Lighting								91.9	91.9	6.9%
Refrigeration (5)								83.0	83.0	6.3%
Electronics (6)								77.3	77.3	5.8%
Wet Clean (7)	4.2							71.0	75.2	5.7%
Cooking	13.1			2.1		2.1		22.6	37.8	2.9%
Computers								22.0	22.0	1.7%
Other (8)				12.9		12.9		269.3	282.1	21.3%
Total	**281.5**	**53.4**		**32.7**	**6.1**	**92.3**	**0.8**	**949.4**	**1,323.9**	100%

Note(s): 1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle. 2) Includes kerosene space heating (5.7 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includesresidential furnace fans (13.2 MMT). 5) Includes refrigerators (66.4 MMT) and freezers (16.6 MMT). 6) Includes color television (77.3 MMT). 7) Includes clothes washers (4.8 MMT), natural gas clothes dryers (4.2 MMT), electric clothes dryers (48.9 MMT), and dishwashers (17.3 MMT). Does not include water heating energy. 8) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2008, Table A2, p. 117-119, Table A4, p. 122-123 and Table A5, p. 124-125 for energy consumption, and Table A18, p. 144 for emissions; EIA, Assumptions to the AEO 2008, June 2008, Table 2, p. 10 for emission coefficients.